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The University of North Carolina

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The One Hundred and Tenth Annual Commencement

Address by Hon. Henry S. Boutell

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THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

SUNDAY, MAY 28th.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The exercises of Commencement week were opened on Sunday, May 28th, with the baccalaureate sermon by Reverend Charles S. Gardner, D.D., pastor of the Grace street Baptist church, of Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Gardner's theme was "The Larger Life," and his text John X:10: "I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly." The following synopsis does not do justice to one of the strongest sermons ever delivered before a graduating class at the University:

An adequate definition of life has never been given. Men have never been able to grasp and analyze its essence. Yet this marvelous something is all about us. Earth and air pulsate with its presence. As a fact which meets us everywhere, it is so much of a commonplace that it rarely excites the wonder of the average man. The city streets, along which pour the high tides of vital energy, do not so much excite the sense of mystery in our hearts as the barren and silent stretches of the desert where no life is.

But the thoughtful man marvels at life. He often halts in dumb astonishment before this puzzling, this inexplicable phenomenon. What is it? The philosopher refers you to the biologist. The biologist says: "I have traced it to its hiding place in protoplasm. But if I take that curious substance and analyze it, it dissolves into chemical elements, but life has flown—whither, I cannot tell." He sends you back to the philosopher.

And so, up through the scale of living things, life grows larger and richer through a wider and more perfect adaptation to the elements and beings which make up this complex and many-sided universe. Man stands at the apex of this ascending series of the animated world. In his body there is a unique and complex adjustment found nowhere else. He has instinct. Added to this there is a broader sensibility and perception than are enjoyed by the creatures below him. Above this there is in him a power of memory and of intellectual combination and reaction that lift him totally above the fellowship of the brutes

But this is not all. There is in man a mysterious something, which even the superlative genius of Shakespeare but dimly apprehended and could not explore. There is in him a shadowy consciousness of something which transcends time and despises the earth. There is in him a hunger which the whole visible universe cannot satisfy. He walks through blooming flower gardens; he looks up at the star-strewn sky; he stands upon the top of the solemn blue mountains; he walks by the edge of the sounding sea, but these things do not fulfill the capacities of his soul He feeds upon the stores of accumulated knowledge, and feasts upon the rich treasures of the world's art, and yet he says: "I thirst!" From the centre of his being there arises a longing for a reality, a beauty, a power, a truth which he finds not, but feels would be the fulfillment and satisfaction of life. He hears in the depths of his soul a call coming from the infinite, commanding him to adjust himself to an order of being which is eternal. He is endowed with capacities which enable him to correlate himself with all reality, visible and invisible. Emerson exclaims: "O, rich and various man! Thou palace of sight and sound, carrying in thy senses the morning and the night, and the unfathomable galaxy; in thy brain the geometry of the city of God; in thy heart the power of love and the realms of right and wrong."

But, notwithstanding these capacities, how poor and limited is his life in fact. He evidently was intended to be brought into a full, free, happy correspondence with all reality. But who that looks upon his actual state can fail to see that he has failed in large measure of this glorious attainment?

The fact which has most imperatively arrested the attention of every man who has turned a thoughtful eye upon our nature is the wide gap between capacity and fulfillment, the vast margin of the unrealized in

man. The disparity between the potential and the actual is not, of course, the same in all men. But between the highest altitude yet attained by man and the summit of his possibilities there is a far longer distance than he has yet ascended in his upward progress "What is man that thou art mindful of him and the son of man that thou visitest him?" So questions the psalmist. But in the same breath he exclaims: "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor."

But if we are yet imperfectly adjusted to nature, and our natural life is consequently poor and precarious, how much more tremendous is our maladjustment to the spiritual world We know more of nature than we know of that invisible and infinite Being whose flowing garment nature is, and who is the very life of life. We have a better knowledge and a better command of those forces which touch our bodies to their well-being or undoing, than we have of those forces which act directly upon our spirits and react upon the very centers of life and character and destiny. We are more learned and skilful in the hygiene of the body than we are in the hygiene of the soul.

But how poor and wretched and precarious is the life that is cut off from proper correspondence with the spiritual and eternal. These two solemn negatives are rightly coupled together by the apostle: "Without hope and without God in the world." Truly it is a dismal prospect which lies before the man who has no vital and satisfying relation with Him who is the origin and center of life. He is a fragment disconnected from the whole; a planet without a sun, wandering through empty space, but held to no orbit by central gravitation, unwarmed, unlighted, unvitalized, having no part in the music of the spheres, a menace to the glorious system of circling worlds, colliding with other sunless wanderers of the universe and plunging at last into the unlit depths of the vast abyss.

To save man from this frightful miscarriage of his whole life and to bring him into right relations with the spiritual universe is the definition of his mission which Jesus gave To exist without these relations was in His thought to be without the true life. There can be no right relation with any part of our environment, not even the material, so long as we are not properly related to that unseen Presence which fills and animates the whole. Have we not misread the message of the skies if we do not perceive

that "the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork?"

And what shall we say of the science which not only does not see any trace of the divine presence nor hear the "still small voice" anywhere, but actually leads the mind of a student through all the splendid avenues of the material universe and up the great highway of man's history, whose mile-stones are the mighty tragedies of the human conscience, and at the end chills the glowing soul of the youth with the declaration: "There is no God!'. Listen to the sad exclamation of Professor Clifford, made in the midnight of his atheism: "We have seen the spring sun shine out of an empty heaven to light up a soulless earth; we have felt with utter loneliness that the Great Companion is dead." Truly our life is crippled, yea, mutilated by mal-adjustment to nature itself, if the sciences do not become "the altar stairs that slope through darkness up to God."

Science is untrue to its mission and cannot minister to the larger life, unless its last word proves to be the first word of revelation: "In the beginning was God."

This is the true conception of education. It is a spiritual process, or it is a perversion and mutilation of life; and life is the supreme good.

With all thoughtful men, we ought to rejoice at the practical tendencies everywhere manifest in educational work. By all means let it be practical. But what do we mean by "practical education?" Do we mean simply that it is fitting a man to be a better wealth producer? It is well to make money. It is a perverted view of life which affects to despise it. It is a part of our task in this world to utilize the products of nature and to stimulate the earth to yield yet more to supply the material needs of man; to make our fields green with corn or white with cotton, to increase the roar our machinery and multiply our smoke stacks. But if that is chiefly what we mean by "practical education," we are in imminent danger of making education the handmaid of materialism; of making our schools the moulds in which a small and hard materialistic life shall be formed.

That is practical education which gives a student an introduction to life; and that is the most practical which introduces him to a proper and proportionate correspondence with all reality. Perish the education which maims the life.

To make life spiritual, to study nature and history in such a way that the beautiful, tender and yet awful presence of the Eternal One shall be

seen to penetrate every atom and event of the universe; to lead the soul along the paths of nature until they shall open out into the expansive prospects of the spiritual realm; to train the emotions until reverence and love of the holy shall become the habitual attitude of the heart; to discipline the will until obedience to the mandates of the highest shall become its normal action—such is the supreme privilege and duty of education, as it is of religion.

In the evening, Reverend William Meade Clark, D.D., editor of the *Southern Churchman*, preached the sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, from the text, Titus I:15: "Unto the pure all things are pure" As Dr. Clark preached without manuscript or notes, it is impossible to give even a fair outline of his discourse, whose eloquence, clear and simple and strong, won the close interest of a large congregation.

MONDAY, MAY 29th.

Monday of commencement week, until evening, is a day between days. In the forenoon, the new members of Phi Beta Kappa were received into the society. The men who, by reason of their high scholarship, an average grade of ninety or over on all the work of the first three years, were elected members, are: R. M. Brown, R. H. McLain, J. E. Pogue, Jr., P. E Seagle, V. L. Stephenson, and F. M. Weller. L. R Wilson was also admitted to membership because of the high character of his work for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

THE INTER-SOCIETY BANQUET.

The third of the banquets, given jointly by the members of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies, was, like those which have preceded it, so successful that this new feature of the week will certainly become a fixture The Societies have been a powerful force in the life of the University for one hundred and ten years. They are as strong and useful today as they have ever been, and there is no fear that interest in them will cease, as it has done in similar organizations of other institutions. Perhaps the adjective "similar" is wrong. No other institution has had societies like the Dialectic and the Philanthropic.

At the banquet, served in Commons Hall, Mr. C. W. Miller acted as toastmaster, and made an address of welcome, to which Dr. Richard H. Battle, of '54, responded for the Alumni. The regular toasts were: "The Societies," to which Mr. C. C. Barnhardt responded; "The Modern System of Debating," Mr Graham Kenan; "The Societies and Culture," Mr. A. C. Dalton; "The Societies and the State," Mr. J. K. Wilson.

The annual address was made by Judge Robert W. Winston, of the class of '79. A summary of his speech is given, although it is unfair to spoil it by a mere outline:

ADDRESS BY JUDGE R. W. WINSTON.

Before coming to the subject of his toast, Judge Winston expressed his gratification that an inter-society banquet had been inaugurated at Chapel Hill. In France the Banquet and the Fourth Estate are the handmaidens of Revolution, when need be, but in rollicking America, a banquet is never taken seriously. Said a famous English bishop to his jocular friend, on a celebrated occasion, "Let's be serious; here comes a fool." May classic nonsense and social interest cluster around these annual banquets until, like the Kit Kat Club of Johnson and Garrick and Burke, its origin is lost in antiquity. One serious thing the speaker would ask the privilege of saying, how long will the University be shut out from the light of civilization, except from its own benign rays—by reason of its inaccessibility? He declared that he would rather have the seven years' itch than ride over this affair, miscalled the University railroad, and he called upon the trustees to put themselves on record in favor of a well-equipped road with frequent schedules to Durham, and future commencements will be well attended, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Surely a University that can lower Virginia's colors deserves something better.

The subject of Judge Winston's address was: "The Point of View."

He developed the idea that one must have the correct point of view, if he would succeed. He quoted at length from Horace Fletcher that all of the evil passions are traceable to two roots, anger and worry. Anger is the root of the aggressive passions, and worry is the root of the cowardly passions. Eradicate these, and the point of view is clear and unobstructed. Seneca says that anger is like rain, it breaks itself on that it falls upon. The chief little devil in the brood of anger is envy. Who has not seen

a life of much promise wrecked on the rock of envy? If I were called upon to define, in negative fashion, a successful man, I would say, one who is free from envy. At college or in life when one seeks to overcome a more fortunate rival by whispering, "I don't do as he does," it is a clear call for help.

Envy is closely akin to hate, and when envy and hate enter the life of one, he loses sight of proportion or perspective, wasting time and vitality and a bright sunny nature, no doubt, in the bootless contest, and like the bee, losing his life in the sting. *Animasque in vulnere ponunt*, as the bard of the tawny Tiber sings. The envious man is usually a back-biter; not that he intends to be, but when his hated rival begins to distance him in the race of life the only weapon remaining, he thinks, is detraction; yet somehow it is so ordained that abuse and detraction serve the unexpected purpose of pulling the detractor down and raising the intended victim up. If a physician lays in a new electric apparatus, there is no reason why his rival should repine. Let him forthwith supply himself with a new X-ray machine. If a lawyer purchases a set of Negligence Reports, let your prudent brother across the way, recognizing the advertising value of these law books, as well as their great service in the practice, forthwith purchase the Lawyer's Reports Annotated. And so, if a merchant repaints his store, let not his rival next door sneak or count the cost, but rather let him straightway apply two coats of paint to his front. That shoemaker, master of the gentle craft, was graduated in this principle, though his Latin was bad. His rival's sign reading, "*Mens conscia recti*," the very next day his sign read, "Men's and Women's conscia recti."

Anger and worry make the possessor narrow and contracted, and the point of view but partial, and not total. A gardner came through my yard one day and I asked him what was the trouble with one of my choicest trees. "Why, it is hide-bound," he said, and proceeded to slit a deep cut in the bark from limb to ground, and the tree unfolded and grew as never before. Let men and communities swing loose and clear, not in folly but in wisdom. Let them get the correct point of view, or, in homely phrase, "be sure they are right, and then go ahead!"

Anger and worry blear and confuse human vision. They are the most potent forms of self-abuse, for in many cases anger is the result of misunderstanding, and in most cases worry's prophecies never come true; or if

they do, the fulfillment is generally caused by the worry itself. Anger and worry are like echoes: they do not exist until we call for them, and the louder we call the louder is their response. We can never drown them, yet if let alone they drown themselves

The learned professor from whom I just now quoted has a theory that there are mental germs as well as physical germs, not so large, doubtless, as those old Dr. Winter, of Conan Doyle, skeptically directed the door to be closed against, lest they be coming into the house! But a germ nevertheless. Science having established beyond a doubt that there is a smallpox, a typhoid, and a pneumonia germ, so it is considered that there is a mental germ, the germ of worry and of anger, and that these mental germs can be eradicated, exterminated, pulled up by the roots—to trouble us no more. The process is not difficult, when once you set your mind to it and recognize the uselessness of harboring these evil passions; and the result is successful beyond expectation. When one has borne the agony of finding out that he is but imperfectly adjusted to the universe, he must bear the sharper pain, the meaner humiliation, of dressing the noble sorrow in a cheap and tawdry mourning. This is the cost of the knowledge of excellence to him that has it not. Such is the unhappy lot of him whose point of view is wrong.

In conclusion, you will pardon me if, in this presence, I say that the great, almost phenomenal success of the University is due, in large measure, to the correctness of its point of view—to the largeness of its vision. When this University was revived in 1875, it was feared that it would partake of the political bitterness of the times, and that only sons of the members of the dominant party would be welcomed here. But not so. Here there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free. How wisely her pilots have guided this old craft along the rocky shores of poverty, politics, religion and class-distinctions! Well-nigh a third of a century ago a rumbling hack entered these shades bearing the first three students of the new order of things. Of the number was your speaker. Since that day he has seen something of the life and work of his Alma Mater. In his opinion, she has met the expectations of her founders. She has been true to the trust imposed in her by the people. Her honors have not been awarded except upon merit. Tilka mark on brow and silken thread on neck availed nothing in this

equal race. Pulls there have been none. Graft in the college economy is unknown.

If the "Zeet" or the Chi Phi, or the other fraternity boy comes, "and trips it as he goes," to the exclusion of his country cousin, let him have a care lest the "young barbarian" gets the best of the bargain as he bears away the college honors, or as he captures the Willie P., and finally sits in a Governor's seat.

And when the boys leave these walls and go out into life, how true are they to each other; and how true to this good mother of ours! A few days ago my little twelve-year-old boy was feeding his chickens. Overhead flew a hawk. The old hen made that peculiar purr, which is the call of danger, and instantly a score of little heads were peeping from under her sheltering wings. "My son," said I, "that is the way we boys do with the dear old University. When she calls we run to her." "Father," said he, "I think our old hen sometimes makes that noise when no hawk is about, just to practise the chickens." Each year, my comrades, and oftener, if we may, let us heed the cluck and call and run back under these sheltering wings. She has done much for the State. If there is no bitterness in North Carolina, it is largely her example of tolerance. If each respects the rights of others in Church and State, if we have no false pride, if every man in our midst has an equal show, if poverty is not accounted a disgrace, nor riches an honor, let praise be given in great measure to this seat of knowledge. And let us, men of the University, set ourselves mightily to the task of keeping down bitterness in our good State, and of her upbuilding.

I propose a sentiment: "The University of North Carolina, true enough not to be dependent upon money gotten from illegal sources—wise enough not to be allied with illegal trusts and combinations—brave enough never to have monkeyed with populism—good enough to recognize merit in rags, and liberal enough to provide for every worthy son of the State—secure in the affections of the people, our University, once and always—now and forever."

At the close of the banquet, anniversary meetings were held by the members of the two Societies in their respective Halls.

TUESDAY, MAY 30th.

From half-past nine in the morning, when the Seniors went for the last time as a class to the Chapel for prayers, until the close of the faculty reception at midnight, Tuesday was crowded with events.

The exercises of Class Day began at 10:30. In the absence of Mr. N. A. Townsend, President of the class, Mr. C. C. Barnhardt presided, and read the address which the President had prepared. Mr. Townsend, now fortunately recovered, was seized with pneumonia a few days before commencement.

The class history was read by Mr. J. V. Howard; the prophecy, by Mr. A. H. King; the last will and testament, by Mr. C. W. Miller. Mr I. C. Wright announced the class gift, which showed an originality characteristic of the class of 1905. The plan is to reserve the formal presentation of the gift until the decennial reunion in 1915, each member pledging himself to an annual contribution to the fund, now in hand, during the intervening years. In this way, the University is assured of a better gift than she receives at the yearly commencement, and the permanent organization of the class is strengthened. Among other good things, it will insure the attendance of a large portion of the class at the reunion.

PRESENTATION OF THE BYNUM GYMNASIUM.

At the close of these exercises, which were listened to with interest by a large audience, as well as by the members of the class, Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, President of the Alumni Association, was called to the chair.

In the absence of Judge W. P. Bynum, President Venable read a letter from him, presenting to the University the William Preston Bynum, Jr., Gymnasium:

"CHARLOTTE, N. C., May, 1905.

"*To the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina:*

"DEAR SIRS:—With your permission, I have caused to be erected upon the grounds of the University, a gymnasium, intended for the use and benefit of the students, and in memory of a grandson who died before his graduation at this school.

"Naturally, the place desired and selected for this building was the University of North Carolina, an institution that has accomplished and is accomplishing so much for the educational growth and prosperity of the whole State.

"With the hope that this building will be of some assistance in this great work, I respectfully and cordially present the gymnasium to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

"Most respectfully, W. P. BYNUM."

"I know of no other act," commented President Venable, "so gracious, so generous, and done with such fine simplicity."

It was especially fitting that Dr. Richard H. Lewis should be chosen to accept this gift on the part of the Board of Trustees He spoke as follows:

"As the representative of the Board of Trustees of the University, it becomes my pleasing duty to accept on their behalf the splendid gymnasium building, which has been presented to us by the Hon. W. P. Bynum in the letter which you have just heard read. We deeply regret that his infirmities prevent his presence with us today in person, and we sincerely wish him speedy restoration to health and strength.

"Speaking for the trustees, as well as for the people of the whole State, whose institution this is, I wish to express to the generous donor whom we honor and esteem as the brave soldier, the able lawyer, the upright judge and patriotic citizen, our high appreciation of his noble gift. We thank him most sincerely for this rich provision he has made for the proper physical training of our students for generations to come; and we are especially gratified that it has taken the form of a memorial to his talented grandson and namesake.

"William Preston Bynum, Jr., was a student here of the class of 1893, but lived to complete only two years of his course. The dean of the faculty, in the absence of the president, replying to my inquiries, tells me that he was an exceptionally brilliant student, of fine manly qualities and lovely character, and adds: 'I have been teaching for thirty-two years, and have known many fine students and young men, but young Bynum's name always comes first to my mind when I think of them.'

"In the dawn of a manhood of such rare promise, with the glow of the east shining on his bright young face, 'God's finger touched him and he slept.' But his is not the sleep of oblivion. He will never be forgotten as long as the records of this institution remain and its walls stand. Among the very foremost on its long roll of honor extending back more than a hundred years, his name is writ in indelible ink, and on the front of this beautiful building it is carved in stone that will withstand the 'tooth of time' for centuries to come.

"There could not have been devised a more fitting memorial to a college boy than this. Nothing appeals more to lusty youth than athletics in all its forms. The gymnasium is the center of this department in the university life—it is its very heart. And therein is enshrined for future generations of manly young men the name of William Preston Bynum, the name of both grandson and grandfather, ever to be held in grateful remembrance.

"No gift could have been more opportune. A suitable gymnasium was sorely needed in our athletic life. It is true that there are some who do not appreciate the importance of this phase of college training. Not infrequently one hears some one say that boys are sent to college to study, not to play ball. Those holding this view must be cold-blooded people. In them the fires of life must be burning low, or they are born defective. Like the man who hath no music in his soul, to whom the divine strains of a Mozart or the entrancing song of Jenny Lind are but as empty sounds, they are incapable of feeling the wild delight that follows upon a home run in the ninth with a short score and the bases full, or the delirous joy of the touch-down which brings victory. I am sorry for them. And in my humble judgment they are all wrong, too, from the practical point of view. As a father, as a physician, and especially as one who has for years paid more than usual attention to the problems of health, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that boys should go to college to study and to play ball, if they are to reap the full benefits of the course.

"The effect of proper physical training, according to one of the highest authorities on hygiene, is to 'increase the capacity of the lungs and the breathing power, to strengthen the heart and the circulation, to invigorate the brain and the nerve-centers, to improve digestion and nutrition, to make the muscles more powerful, more responsive to the will and their capacity for endurance greater, and to lessen the amount of adipose tissue.' The brain, through which swiftly courses the energizing current of rich, pure, healthy blood, can do more and better work than another fed by a sluggish stream clogged with the waste materials that only exercise can fully throw off. And the benefits of this training are not physical only, but moral as well. It is the school in which self-discipline is most effectively taught, in which courage, self-reliance, force of will, promptness of decision and action and the ability to give and take without anger or malice are all fostered. It makes for temperance likewise. We have the word

of the great Apostle to the Gentiles for it, when he says: 'Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.' The experience of every college president confirms this statement. It is generally accepted that athletics is the most powerful and effective agency for keeping under control large bodies of students.

"The aim of this University is to train men—not one-sided men, but well-rounded men—for the honor, support, and protection of the State and for its own lasting glory. Such men, for example, as our own Ernest Graves, affectionately known as 'Old Pot,' who graduates at West Point number two in his class, a star of the first magnitude as well, on both diamond and gridiron, and in the opinion of the Superintendent the best all-round man the Academy has turned out in the ten years of his service there. And this cannot be done without the athletic feature.

"It may be a mere fancy, but the architectural style of the building, it seems to me, is most appropriate. While very handsome, it is very simple, as befits a people whose motto is *Esse quam videri*. It is a square building and in this respect I trust symbolical. It stands firm and strong 'four square to all the winds of heaven.' And so I hope will ever stand the Athletic Association of the University of North Carolina to the athletic world—straight and true, firm and strong, four-square against all temptations to achieve success by trickery or deceit, remembering that defeat with honor is worth a thousand victories that are besmirched. The general Athletic Association, which is essentially the student body, is the chief maker of college opinion. May this beautiful building of theirs be to them as a temple of honor, from which emanate such influences that no man guilty of dishonorable conduct, either on the athletic field or in the class room, can continue to live within its shadow. In such a consummation would the beautiful character in whose honor it has been erected be indeed fitly commemorated."

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.

The Alumni orator, Hon. Charles R. Thomas, of '81, was then introduced by Daniel E. Hudgins, Esq., of '92.

Mr. Thomas expressed pleasure at being able to be present and address the alumni in this happy, prosperous and auspicious year in the life of North Carolina and its University. He referred briefly to the familiar

college scenes and the former halcyon days of college life, in this connection paying a brief tribute to the members of the class of 1881, of which he was a member. Referring to the changes which have occurred in twenty-four years since the graduation of the class of 1881, "the University," he said, "still remains the nourishing mother of us all, still a living reality, still the very keynote in the arch of the educational fabric of our State, still the State's pride, sending into her service in every walk of life men who, feeling as you and I do, as Vance felt when he said 'The thing that has been of most benefit to me in all my life is the fact that I was a student of the University of North Carolina,' would make any sacrifice to defend and protect her."

He referred to the high ideals of the University, its origin and progress and marvelous growth since the re-opening in 1875, surpassing in the number of its students its highest ante-bellum record, and now attaining through the labors of Battle, Winston, Alderman, Venable and their coadjutors more than the unrivalled prosperity, renown and prestige of its ante-bellum days. In that connection he paid a high tribute to these presidents of the University. He alluded briefly to the glory and lustre of the University prior to the civil war in eloquent language, and to the large proportion of positions of honor and trust in the State before and since the war which have been filled by University men. "Whatever political party is in control of the State, whatever our denominational differences, the University has always friends in public life loyal to her interests, who rally to her support and in serried phalanx resist all attacks upon her."

Referring to the larger equipment of the University under the administration of Dr. Venable and the expenditure therefor of $250,000 since 1900, and to the increase of the State's appropriation from $5,000 to $45,000 since the reopening in 1875, he then expressed the hope for a larger endowment of the University, and in that connection paid a tribute to Andrew Carnegie for his recent offer of $50,000 to the University trustees for a Library building.

"Coeval," he said, "with the growth of our University, and equally as marvelous, has been the growth of our State. With the tremendous educational advance of the State, having the University as the corner-stone of the public school system, there has gone hand in hand the State's progress, commercially and industrially." He then depicted the wonderful

industrial progress of the State. "The State weaves and spins the equivalent of her entire cotton crop in her own mills, and the time is not far distant when the State will have a factory and a school house upon every hillside and in every valley, and in this progress we are but keeping step with the general advance of the South."

He spoke of another problem deserving the best thought and attention of the alumni of the University and the men of the "New South"—namely, the "restoration of the South's supremacy." "The statesmen of the 'New South'should strive to secure such modification of our tariff laws, either by revision or reciprocity treaties, as would expand Southern trade and open up new markets. Such legislation and a let-alone policy of the race question would make the South again the commercial rival of any section of the country. These are problems for your solution. "But," he said, "the South has not abandoned, and would not abandon, her old ideals; however rich she may grow, or whatever her commercial progress, she still holds to the old-fashioned belief in strict construction of the constitution. She still defies the corrupting influence of money in politics and a heartless commercialism, which has precipitated the conflict between labor and capital and set the nations of the earth upon a war footing and negatived the efforts of the Hague Tribunal for arbitration."

Referring to the problems which confront the whole country, requiring the best trained thought and educated citizenship, he said: "The ingrained conservatism and high ideals of the South will yet prove the salvation of the nation." He appealed to the alumni to maintain and cherish these high ideals and this conservatism, but at the same time to seize the opportunities of the present day and promote the progress of North Carolina and the South commercially and industrially. "It was a high saying of Patrick Henry, 'I am not a Virginian, I am an American.' I would modify that and say proudly today, I am both a North Carolinian and an American citizen. I want to see the alumni of the University and the statesmen of the South venerating her ideals, loving her for all her past glory and chivalry, standing for all that is embodied in the strict construction of the constitution, standing for the educational and moral uplift of her people, yet withal seizing the opportunities of the present and the commercial supremacy once again within our grasp, the sceptre of power due to the resources, the climate, the development of the South and

preserving her ideals, I would leave this section of the Union rivaling in wealth and commerce the North and West.

"And, rejoicing to be an alumnus of this great University, my desire is to see it continue to prosper and expand with our State and national growth, its influence radiating to every portion of our Commonwealth and country, continuing to be in the future, as in the past, the pride and glory and ornament of the State, the fit exemplar of the ideals, the culture, the patriotism and progress of North Carolina and the South, aiding Southern statesmen in the evolution of Southern problems."

Soon after the conclusion of Mr. Thomas's eloquent address, the Alumni went to Commons Hall for luncheon. Everybody thought of Judge Fred Philips, of '58, whose presence has for many years contributed greatly to the pleasure of this gathering of the Alumni, but who came for the last time in 1904. Colonel Kenan, of '57, presided, with Samuel M. Gattis, Esq , of '84, as toastmaster. After the minutes had been read by the Secretary, Colonel H. A. London, of '65, President Venable made a brief report of the condition of the University:

The University is prosperous. The number of students, 667, now exceeds the enrollment in any previous year. The graduating class this year is the largest since the institution's new life began in 1875 There has been constantly higher attainment in scholarship, and we hope for the students that they may be square, true, honest and upright, striving to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God. The new Gymnasium has been built. The Legislature has increased its annual appropriation to $45,000, as compared with $25,000 four years ago. The Legislature made a new departure in appropriating $50,000 for the Chemical Laboratory. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has made an offer of $50,000 for a Library, worth any five departments in the University, on condition that a like sum be raised for its maintenance. President Venable said that $27,000 of the required $50,000 is already in sight. But the burden of collecting this money is too great for him alone, and he requested that a committee be appointed to share the work and the responsibility. The following gentlemen were appointed members of this committee: President Venable, C. Alphonso Smith and E. Alexander, from the faculty, and E. M. Armfield, of High Point, and George Stephens, of Charlotte, from the alumni.

Speeches were made by Messrs Fred Carr, Lieutenant-Governor F. D.

Winston, Col. J. B. Killebrew, Josephus Daniels, J. C. Horner, J. C. McNeill, Kemp P. Battle, J. A. Lockhart, Jr., James M. Gudger, Jr., Lindsay Patterson, J Y. Joyner, John W. Graham, W. A. Betts, J. S. Hill, C. D. McIver, Henry Weil, C. C. Barnhardt, and others. Hon. Henry S. Boutell, who was to deliver the commencement address on the following day, also made a short speech, full of enthusiasm, which was heard with great interest by the Alumni. On motion of Mr. Josephus Daniels, the officers of the Association, who have served it well and faithfully, were reelected.

The Board of Trustees held its annual meeting at 3:30, in Alumni Hall, transacting routine business.

Late in the afternoon, the Seniors held their closing exercises around the old Davie Poplar, with the reading of the class statistics by Mr. T. B. Higdon.

At 8:30 in the evening, a large audience gathered in Gerrard Hall to hear the debate between representatives of the Dialectic and the Philanthropic Societies, on the question, Resolved, That Congress should confer on the Inter-State Commerce Commission full power to regulate railway traffic rates (subject to review by a Court of Transportation). Lieutenant-Governor Winston presided. The Philanthropic Society on the affirmative, was represented by Messrs. J. S. Kerr and J. A. Parker; the Dialectic, on the negative, by Messrs. W. L. Mann and V. L. Stephenson. As announced on the following day, the affirmative won.

After the debate, a reception was given in Commons Hall by the President and faculty. The reception was, as usual, enjoyed by many persons, and was a pleasant conclusion to the busy day.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st.

At 10:15, the academic procession formed in front of Alumni Hall, and proceeded to Memorial Hall for the exercises of the one hundred and tenth commencement. The members of the faculty were, almost without exception, clothed in academic costume of cap and gown.

As the numbers of candidates for the various degrees have become so large, they occupied this year the front rows of seats on the main floor.

Trustees and distinguished visitors sat on the right side of the platform, members of the faculty on the left, where the four seniors who had been selected to deliver orations were also seated.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. William A. Betts, D.D., of '80. The commencement address was delivered by Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell, Member of Congress from Illinois. Mr. Boutell's address, on "The Obligations of Culture to Democracy," is of so great interest and importance that it has been thought best to publish it in full in this issue of THE RECORD, in order that it may be read by those who were not so fortunate as to hear it.

At the close of Mr. Boutell's address, orations were delivered by four members of the graduating class:

MR. WALTER KENNETH PERRETT, *The South's Movement toward a World Point of View.*

MR. JUDGE BUXTON ROBERTSON, *America as a Liberator.*

MR. ISAAC CLARK WRIGHT, *The Best Conditions for Southern Progress.*

MR. HENRY STUART LEWIS, *The American Spirit.*

Medals, Prizes, and Fellowships were announced as follows:

THE HOLT MEDAL, R. H. McLain.

THE LITERARY ESSAY MEDAL, G. L. Paddison.

THE HARRIS PRIZE, V. A. Ward.

THE GREEK PRIZE, J. J. Parker and P. H. Royster.

THE WORTH PRIZE, O. B. Ross.

THE MAGAZINE PRIZES, T. B. Higdon, Q. S. Mills.

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY PRIZE, W. S. Bernard.

THE BRETT PRIZE, C. Hassell and W. T. Shore.

THE HUNTER L. HARRIS PRIZE, Q. S. Mills.

THE BRYAN PRIZE, N. A. Townsend.

THE THOMAS HUME PRIZE, J. H. Harris and L. R. Wilson.

THE HILL FELLOWSHIP IN HISTORY, J. H. Vaughan.

THE TOCH FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY, C. W. Martin.

THE BINGHAM PRIZE, J. S. Kerr.

THE MANGUM MEDAL, J. B. Robertson.

Special certificates were announced:

CHEMISTRY: V. C. Daniels, L. McL. Kelly, C. W. Miller.

BIOLOGY: W. G. Amick, A. F. Nichols.

ENGLISH: J. R. Cox, R. G. Lewis.
FRENCH: W. C. Cathey, J. R. Cox, H. S. Lewis, C. Wrenn.
GERMAN: F. McLean.
MATHEMATICS: J. C. Hines, Jr., R. H. McLain, F. M. Weller.
LATIN: F. McLean.
HISTORY: K. B. Nixon.
PEDAGOGY: G. L. Tabor.
PHYSICS: J. C. Hines, Jr., F. M. Weller.

The Senior class, numbering sixty, was the largest class graduated since the years just before the war. In addition, there were seven Bachelors of Laws; four Graduates in Pharmacy; seven Masters of Arts; one Doctor of Philosophy; and nine Doctors of Medicine. That is, eighty-eight well trained students were sent out by the University this year to serve, most of them, the State of North Carolina.

It was universally regretted that Governor R. B. Glenn was prevented by illness in his family from being present In his stead, diplomas were conferred and Bibles presented by Lieutenant-Governor Winston.

DEGREES IN COURSE.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Samuel Bell Boone, Lindo Brigman, Claiborn McDowell Carr, Walter Francis Cole, Francis Augustus Cox, James Shepard Duncan, Charles James Hendley, Thomas Bragg Higdon, Jasper Victor Howard, Hamilton McRary Jones, Stroud Jordan, Albert Hill King, Roger Gregory Lewis, Frank McLean, Leonard Walker Matthews, Austin Flint Nichols, George Lucas Paddison, Otho Bescent Ross, Louis Gustavus Rountree, George Currie Singletary, Newman Alexander Townsend, Charles Manly Walters, George Thomas Whitaker, John Kenyon Wilson. Isaac Clark Wright.

BACHELORS OF PHILOSOPHY.—William Gray Amick, Charles Carroll Barnhardt, James Frederick Brower, William Cecil Cathey, John Robert Cox, Hubert Barnard Gudger, Julia Hamlet Harris, Hubert Benbury Haywood, Penlie Briscoe Ledbetter, Charles Walter Miller, Andrew Jackson Moore, Albert Morris Noble, Jr., Walter Kenneth Perrett, Rex William Perry, Judge Buxton Robertson, Paul Hamilton Rogers, Charles Henry Sloan, William Miller Wilson, Clement Wrenn.

Bachelors of Science.—Harry Ardell Allard, Henry Wiley Davis, Julian Colgate Hines, Jr., Lauchlin McLeod Kelly, Robert Gilliam Lassiter, Henry Stuart Lewis, George Mallett MacNider, James Bumgardner Murphy, Kemp Battle Nixon, Robert Primrose Noble, Wade Hampton Oldham, Henry Hyman Philips, William Thomas Shore, George Leary Tabor, John Joyner Tyson, Henry Venable Worth.

Bachelors of Laws.—Walter Clark, Jr., William Russell Clegg, Preston Sims Cotten, Edward Holden Farris, Joseph Branner Gilmer, Vanno Lamar Gudger, Harry McMullan.

Graduates in Pharmacy.—James Mack Cutchins, Jr., Clarence Flagler, Leonidas Coleman Griffin, Alvis Patterson.

Masters of Arts.—Virgil Clayton Daniels, William Picard Jacocks, Mabell Shippie Clarke Pelton, Marion Timothy Plyler, John Henry Vaughan, Albert Carlton Whitehead, Isaac Clark Wright.

Doctor of Philosophy.—Louis Round Wilson.

*Doctors of Medicine.—Charles Everett Conwell, Quinton Henry Cooke, John Bensell Cranmer, John Donnelly, Mont Royal Farrar, Joseph Newitt Moore, Leone Burns Newell, Ralph Saunders Stephens, Lorenzo Stevenson Webb.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Alexander L. Phillips, D.D., of the class of 1880.

* Conferred May 4, 1905, at the closing exercises of the Medical Department.

*THE OBLIGATIONS OF CULTURE TO DEMOCRACY.

Mr. President, Your Excellency, Officers and Members of the University of North Carolina, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Something over forty years ago my father, in company with certain other gentlemen from the North, came without invitation to your State and was given a warm reception by the people of North Carolina. In this way it came about that my first acquaintance with your State began while I listened, as a boy, to the reading by my mother of the letters sent by my father from Newbern in 1862. It gives me therefore a peculiar pleasure to renew my acquaintance with the people of North Carolina as the guest of your famous State University on this happy occasion amid these inspiring surroundings. Once more, Mr. President, let me thank you for the honor conferred upon me in asking me to participate in these dignified ceremonies of your annual commencement; and also let me take this opportunity to express to the people of the Old North State my gratitude for what they did not do to my father and for the cordial welcome which they have accorded to me. Truly, with the people of North Carolina, the hospitalities of peace are no less sincere and far more attractive to the stranger than the hospitalities of war.

Many of you can now recall the sad desolation that reigned throughout the South forty years ago in this beautiful month of May. Here the doors of your beloved University were closed, for her sons were among the first to go to the front, and of those who returned they were among the last. Their Alma Mater does well to erect a lasting memorial to those who

> "Lived as mothers wish their sons to live
> And died as fathers wish their sons to die."

Almost within sound of your bell had just been enacted one of the last scenes of our great national tragedy. Your homes and plantations had been laid waste, your young men had perished, your women were bowed down by a grief too bitter for tears; despair was storming the last stronghold of hope in the hearts of your bravest. But you never gave up. Today

* Address by Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell at the One Hundred and Tenth Annual Commencement, May 31, 1905.

how glorious is the transformation that your patience and courage have wrought! Prosperity reigns triumphant throughout the South. You of North Carolina have captured the mills of the North and brought them to your cotton fields and forests. In this reawakening and industrial regeneration of the South let me assure you that no one rejoices more heartily than do your brethren of the North. Must we not all now feel, you of the South and we of the North, that, through the fiery ordeal of civil strife we were reunited as a Nation, and strengthened and purified to fit us for the fulfilment of the grand destiny that has been marked out for us by the God of Nations?

A few weeks ago the graves of the soldiers of the Confederacy, and yesterday the graves of the soldiers of the Union, brightened and blossomed once more with the tokens of love and emblems of immortality; and on many occasions during the past month those who of old had worn the gray joined with those who wore the blue in honoring their beloved dead. I hope that it is not too late for me to lay a wreath of flowers from the State of Grant and Lincoln upon the graves of those on whom your State has bestowed the proud title of "First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, last at Appomattox."

While I was casting about for the right topic for our consideration today, I began to refresh my recollection of the early history of your State, and I am afraid that I was tempted to select a subject more in harmony with my own inclinations than in keeping with the dignity of this occasion, for I soon found myself drifting pleasantly through the purple mists of old romance. I had not gone far into the old records before I became convinced that North Carolina, in the annals of the first two centuries of her life especially, invited the poet, the novelist, the historian and the biographer into beautiful fields of wonderful, ungarnered riches. Poets make many of our national heroes; and Massachusetts, my native State, has furnished the Nation with most of our Revolutionary heroes; not because North Carolina and the other States of the Old Thirteen had no heroes, but because Massachusetts had the poets. I am afraid that there are New Englanders who would feel offended if they should be told that Virginia Dare was born in North Carolina a generation before Peregrine White and Oceanus Hopkins saw the light of day in the cabin of the Mayflower; or that the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge was a far more impor-

tant engagement from a military point of view than the battle of Lexington or the battle of Bunker Hill. If the shot fired by the "embattled farmers" at Lexington was "heard round the world," surely the shots fired by Lillington and Caswell ought to have been heard in Massachusetts And yet only a few years ago a distinguished and scholarly Senator from Massachusetts confessed on the floor of the Senate that he had never heard of the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. In the course of a century and more the sound of those shots that won the first distinct victory of the revolutionists over the tories had died away, because they had no Emerson to perpetuate their music.

What rich and unused material awaits the imaginative artist in the voyages to Pamlico Sound of Raleigh's adventurers; in the birth, baptism and mysterious disappearance of the White Fawn of the Roanoke; in Governor White's return to Roanoke to find his colonists forever vanished, leaving only a single word carved on the trunk of a tree; in the pathetic experiences of the Palatines, driven from their ancient city of Heidelberg by fire and sword, wandering down the Rhine, finding an asylum in the outskirts of London and finally taken by de Graffenreid with his Swiss colonists to found the city of New Bern on the edge of the wilderness; in the trials and triumphs of the Huguenots fleeing from persecution and finding peace here; in the migrations of the Scotch Covenanter, the Moravians, the dissenters from Virginia and New England, seeking and finding freedom of conscience in the colony of North Carolina.

In the realm of history North Carolina seemed to me to be as generous as she was in the field of romance.

The historian of our national development will do well to follow the course of events in North Carolina that led up to the movement for independence.

He will be stimulated by the accurate work already done by Clark, Battle, Raper, Haywood, Clewell and other special investigators. There are some features in the history of North Carolina of unusual interest, and a popular trustworthy history of your State would be a valuable text-book in all our schools and colleges. On the soil of North Carolina were planted the first English colonies on this continent; here the first English child was born; hither came in the early days of the colony representatives of many strong races, all seeking and willing to fight for freedom. North

Carolina furnishes illustrations of the workings of both the proprietary government and the crown government. The first armed opposition to the unjust exactions of the representatives of the tory government took place here, although as Haywood and others have pointed out the Regulation movement was in no sense an attempt to overthrow the existing government. North Carolina was the first colony to instruct her delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence, and many important engagements of the war were fought within her borders. The people of North Carolina were firm and outspoken in their opposition to the Stamp Act and other encroachments of the crown, and they warmly sympathized with the suffering patriots in Boston. I wonder if the Massachusetts Senator who never heard of the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge ever heard of the generous aid which the people of Cape Fear and Edenton sent to the people of Boston in 1774, and of the cordial letters of thanks that were sent by the committee of which John Hancock and Samuel Adams were members?

The difference of opinion among North Carolinians respecting one event in the history of your State baffles the efforts of the outside seeker after historic truth. Unless some historian recovers that missing copy of the *Cape Fear Mercury*, or finds a diary of Waightstill Avery for the year 1775, as full and accurate as the entertaining record of his experiences in the year 1767, or discovers some hitherto unknown letters from Joseph Hewes to his friend James Iredell enclosing a copy of the document that Captain Jack delivered to him in Philadelphia in June, 1775, it must remain for the author of Wallannah or some other writer of the great historical novel of your State to quiet all doubts as to just what did happen in Charlotte during the last thirteen days of May one hundred and thirty years ago. But whether the brave men of Mecklenburg met on the twentieth or the thirty-first of May or on both days, whether they adopted a Declaration or Resolves or both, one thing is certain, both the men and women of Mecklenburg, by their zeal for independence in peace and in war, well earned for their county the title of Hornets' Nest which Cornwallis was stung into bestowing upon that patriotic community.

To the biographer North Carolina offers many inspiring subjects What noble examples of brave, virtuous, useful living are shown to the youth of our land in the lives of such men as Joseph Hewes, the merchant-patriot,

who gladly sacrificed his personal interests, his health and finally his life in the cause of independence; James Iredell, the great lawyer and eloquent advocate of the Constitution, whose pamphlet on the causes of disaffection in the Colonies, written when he was only twenty-five, deserves to be ranked with the best literature of the Revolutionary period; William Richardson Davie, one of the greatest men in an age of great men—soldier, scholar, statesman, lawyer, philanthropist and patron of learning. In reading his life I have been constantly reminded of the inscription on the tomb of Alexander Hamilton, whose career Davie paralleled in many ways, "The Soldier of approved valor, the Statesman of consummate wisdom, the Patriot of incorruptible integrity." The distinguished North Carolinians have not all been included as yet in Peck's excellent collection.

I became so interested in some of the half-forgotten portions of the history of your State, that I had about made up my mind to use this hour in recalling some of its romantic and heroic incidents, when I chanced upon a book that changed the entire current of my thoughts. It was a small, sheep-bound volume, with covers decorated with dark blotches as if they had been made by a thumb dipped in ink. It was printed at Edenton in 1789, by Hodge & Wills, "Printers to the State," and is entitled "Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina convened at Hillsborough on Monday, the 21st Day of July, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the Constitution recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia the 17th Day of September, 1787." I had been familiar in a general way with the attitude of North Carolina respecting the adoption of the Constitution, and had glanced through the proceedings of her conventions in Elliott's Debates, but something perhaps in the yellow time-worn pages and quaint, old-fashioned type of this little volume led me to read the Proceedings with great care. These Proceedings ought to be used as a text book in every high school in North Carolina, and every scholar ought to commit to memory Iredell's opening plea for freedom of discussion, his eloquent and scholarly discourse on religious liberty, and Davie's opening argument in favor of the adoption of the Constitution. I was greatly impressed by the breadth, earnestness and penetration of the views of Johnston, Iredell, Maclaine, Davie and the other statesmen who took part in these discussions. They had firm, well-defined convictions respecting the rights of the people, the functions of government, and the

distribution of powers between the people and the State and Federal governments. Then I was led, naturally, to compare the present with the past and to note by comparison certain changes that have taken place since the establishment of the Federal Government in our fundamental laws and constitutions. With these thoughts in my mind it seemed to me that it would comport well with the character of this anniversary if we should devote the time at our disposal to a consideration of some of the more important of these changes, noting those that have resulted from positive enactment and those that have been the result of gradual evolution, resting entirely in the popular interpretation of written laws. We may then consider whither this tendency towards change will lead us, and what are the duties and responsibilities imposed upon us in view of new and changing conditions.

I know of no better audience in this country for such a discussion than the people of North Carolina. You are the direct descendants, without any admixture of alien blood, of the founders of our government. Here, if anywhere, have been preserved inviolate the traditions and principles of the patriots of '76. More than ninety-nine per cent. of your people can boast of direct lineage through North Carolinian forefathers. The State of North Carolina therefore occupies toward the other States of the Union, if I may be permitted to coin a phrase, the proud, the unique position of contemporaneous ancestry. If, therefore, the changes that have taken place in our principles of government meet your approval, then we may feel reasonably confident, that if the men who met at Hillsborough in 1788 could return, they too would approve the changes and hold that they were demanded by changed conditions. If, however, some of these changes meet with your disfavor, then we may well reflect with care whether we have gained or lost by departing from the principles of the founders.

I know that in these days of rapid national development there are some statesmen who sneer at the wisdom of our ancestors and rush toward an uncertain future with the words of Edmund Burke on their lips: "Applaud us when we run, console us when we fall, cheer us when we recover, but let us pass on, for God's sake, let us pass on!" But in my opinion we can not revert too often nor too humbly to the teachings of those wise men of old who fashioned this Republic for the perpetual preservation of liberty sanctified by law. To the young men of this University,

especially to the members of the graduating class, let me say that you will find no safer guides to right living and useful citizenship than the lives and teachings of those men who wrought out independence and statehood for North Carolina.

Let us now consider in detail some of the changes that have taken place affecting our institutions and the rights and privileges of the people. In the first place, then, there has been a great change in the relation of the people to the government resulting from a gradual removal of the ancient restrictions surrounding the tenure of public office and the exercise of the franchise. By those who framed and approved the Declaration of Independence, the privilege of voting and the privilege of holding office were not regarded as among the natural and inalienable rights of man.

The first Constitution of North Carolina, for example, adopted in 1776, provides that no one shall hold a civil office in the State who does not believe in the Protestant religion. All the principal officers in the State must be landholders. The Governor must possess a freehold of over one thousand pounds. Senators must own three hundred acres in freehold, and members of the House of Commons one hundred acres. No one could vote for State Senators who was not possessed of fifty acres in freehold, and those voting for members of the House of Commons must be taxpayers. It is worthy of note that North Carolina had no franchise restrictions based on race or color. In Illinois, on the contrary, prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, only white men could vote.

After the Civil War many of the States, North and South, adopted new constitutions and through these constitutions and through amendments to the constitutions of other States there was a general broadening of the franchise throughout the entire country. In some States the franchise has been conferred upon women, and in a few it has been extended to foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens. The question has often been discussed of late years whether unrestricted suffrage has been productive of unmixed good.

In some States of the South and in some of the larger cities of the North universal suffrage has seemed to be responsible for much deplorable misgovernment. Many of the States of the Union have now returned to a policy of restricting the franchise, but by educational instead of by the old property qualifications. One of the gravest problems that now con-

front the people of this country is the problem of securing good government in our large cities. There are thoughtful students of this problem who think that the Southern States have set an example which should be followed by our northern cities, and that in municipal elections the franchise should be limited to those who pay taxes. Inasmuch as our municipal governments are organized for the purpose of raising revenues to be expended for the common good, much can be said in favor of limiting the right to select those who shall spend the money, to those who contribute to the fund The American people, however, in theory at least, believe in the principles of pure democracy and the present tendency among us is to regard tenure of office and the exercise of the franchise as rights and not as privileges. In the ideal democracy all citizens enjoy equal rights and equal privileges, but in an ideal democracy there are no ignorant citizens. Universal education therefore should go hand in hand with universal suffrage. The duty of the State is manifest. It should provide ample educational facilities free to all, prohibit child labor, and make primary education compulsory.

But let us not delude ourselves into the belief that all the enemies of the State are illiterates, or that those who cross the line by which statisticians separate the illiterates from the literates, put on at once the garments of personal virtue and the robes of civic purity. There can be no question, however, that education is the handmaiden of virtue and that vice consorts chiefly with ignorance. We are justly proud of our free schools, but they are not free to those who are kept away from them by the necessities of bread-winning. Let me suggest to those who are interested in the cause of public education that it is well within the functions of the State to provide scholarships which will enable young men of exceptional talents, who otherwise would be unable to complete their education, to attend the high schools and the University. It should be the prime object of all our schools and colleges to cultivate in the minds of their pupils lofty ideals of citizenship, reverence for the laws, respect for the constituted authorities, and a spirit of devotion to the Republic like that which animated the noble-minded Hewes when he wrote, in failing health, from his post of duty to his friend Iredell, "My country is entitled to my services, and I shall not shrink from her cause, even though it should cost me my life."

Our seminaries of learning should take a fearless stand against the rising tide of cynicism and materialism, and should fight the prevalent disregard

of the laws and contempt for our national traditions with all the weapons that culture can command.

You young men who are about to enter the ranks of active citizenship, remember your debt to your fathers and your obligations to posterity, and so live that you may transmit your fatherland not only not less, but greater and better than it was transmitted to you.

Let us now consider some of the deviations from the original scheme of government that have resulted, not from actual changes in the form of our fundamental laws, but from the interpretation and execution of certain provisions of our constitutions. One of the most familiar examples of departure from the original design of the framers of the Federal Constitution is the present method of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States It was supposed that, under the provision of the Constitution respecting presidential elections, even as altered by the Twelfth Amendment, the electors should exercise their individual judgments in voting for President and Vice-President. In the debates concerning the adoption of the Constitution it was urged in favor of the provisions for the election of the Executive that, as the electors would be representative men of wisdom and experience, and as no elector would know for whom the others would vote, the man who received the majority of votes would certainly be the one best fitted to discharge the duties of the high office for which he had been chosen by the free vote of representative men from the various States. This delegation by the people to a body of select men of the power to choose executive and other officers was a familiar feature in the early State constitutions. To take another illustration from North Carolina, your Constitution of 1776 provided that the General Assembly should elect by joint ballot the Governor, judges and attorney-general. The tendency during the past hundred years has been to do away with this delegation of power and to place the selection of all officers in the hands of the people. The people wished to vote directly for President, and they accomplished their purpose without any change in the language of the Constitution, by the simple device of nominating President and electors by party conventions. The duties of the electors are now purely formal and consist in registering the will of the people expressed in these conventions.

This disposition on the part of the people to resume their right to choose all officers directly has led to changes in the method of selecting judicial

officers in most of the States. In the older States the judges were originally appointed by the Governor or chosen by the Legislature for life. This was true in North Carolina, and even the justices of the peace were appointed by the Governor for life. In the majority of the States now the judicical officers are elected by the people for a term of years. At the present time there are many who advocate an amendment to the Federal Constitution so that the judges of the United States Courts may be chosen for limited terms by popular vote.

It is worth while to recall that even Jefferson and the members of his school of political thought regarded the life tenure of the judiciary as essential to the stability of the State and National governments. In speaking of the Federal judiciary Jefferson said: "This is a body which, if rendered independent and kept strictly to their own department, merits great confidence for their learning and integrity. In fact, what degree of confidence would be too much for a body composed of such men as Wythe, Blair and Pendleton? On characters like these the '*civium ardor prava jubentium*' would make no impression." In his draft of a constitution for the State of Virginia Jefferson provided for a life tenure for all judicial officers. In July, 1776, he wrote to George Wythe: "The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people and every blessing of society depends so much upon an upright and skillful administration of justice that the judicial power ought to be distinct from both the legislative and executive and independent of both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that. The judges therefore should always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmness and attention; their minds should not be distracted by jarring interests, they should not be dependent upon any man or body of men. To these ends they should hold estates for life in their offices. Or, in other words, their commissions should be during good behavior."

If Davie, Madison, Fisher Ames, Alexander Hamilton and the other great Federalist leaders could revisit the scenes of their labors and triumphs, they would marvel of course at the magnitude and strength of the mighty Nation that has developed out of the little Republic which they founded, but our national instinct would come to their aid and they would quickly accustom themselves to our mere bigness. A few things however we may

be sure would continue to surprise them. It would be difficult for them to comprehend the great increase in the power exercised by the Federal Government in all its departments, not only in extent but in character, and the corresponding diminution in the influence and dignity of the State governments. The feature of the change that would be most difficult for them to understand would be the apparently abnormal influence of the United States Senate as a body and the present attitude of the senators towards the legislatures that elected them. If they could read in the papers that the Senate had recently failed to act upon a measure that had been recommended by the President, had passed the House of Representatives, and had been endorsed by many of the State Legislatures, they would rub their eyes in bewilderment. Ames would recall with consternation his speech in the Massachusetts Convention on the functions and powers of the Senate, and Davie would repeat in confusion his words spoken in the North Carolina Convention, "The confidence of the people acquired by a wise and virtuous conduct, is the only influence the members of the Federal Government can ever have."

During the first three-quarters of a century of our national life the governorship of the smallest of the States was considered an office of more dignity and influence than the senatorship from the largest State. Perhaps the best evidence of the relative importance that was popularly attached to these offices, is the opinion, expressed in the most emphatic manner possible, by many incumbents of the two positions. Prior to 1865 many Senators showed the estimation in which they held the office to which they had been chosen by resigning, some to make the race for Governor, others to accept what their successors in the Senate at this day would term minor offices. In the first Congress Senator Patterson, of New Jersey, resigned to become Governor of his State, and Senator Johnson, of Connecticut, to become President of Columbia College. Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, declined election as United States Senator in the first Congress in order that he might become President of New Hampshire. Harrison Gray Otis, and John Davis, of Massachusetts, Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, William L. Marcy, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, Alexander Mouton, of Louisiana, and others left the Senate for the Governorship of their respective States. William Cary Nicholas, of Virginia, resigned from the Senate

to become collector of the port of Norfolk; David Stone, of North Carolina, to become judge of his State Supreme Court; Richard E. Parker, of Virginia, to become judge of the Court of Appeals of his State; Asa Briggs, of North Carolina, to become United States District Judge; the famous Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to become a State Senator; James Watson, of New York, to accept the post of United States Navy Agent, and Theodorus Bailey, New York, to accept the position of postmaster at New York City. John Taylor, of South Carolina, showed his understanding of which was the lower house of Congress by resigning from the Senate to take a seat in the House of Representatives. One of the most striking illustrations of the comparative estimate placed upon the senatorship and the governorship is offered by the action of the two Senators from Mississippi in 1851. In that year Jefferson Davis and Henry Stuart Foote both resigned from the Senate to canvass their State as rival candidates for the governorship.

As a final illustration we may take the case of N. P. Tallmadge, of New York. In 1844 he gave up his seat in the United States Senate from the Empire State to accept from President Tyler the Governorship of the Territory of Wisconsin. If you wish to realize fully the extent of this change that we have been considering, try to picture to yourselves the spectacle of a Senator from New York at the present day resigning his seat in the most powerful legislative chamber in the world to become Governor of Alaska or Oklahoma. During the last forty years few Senators of the United States have resigned and not one has left the Senate to become a Governor. Formerly the Senatorship was regarded politically as a stepping-stone to the Governorship; of late years the Governorship has been looked upon merely as a stepping-stone to the Senate. There have been many instances where Governors have left their offices to step into the Senate. Wisconsin and Tennessee have furnished such an illustration within the past few months.

Side by side with this increase in the power and influence of the Senate there has developed a radical change in the relations between the individual Senators and the Legislatures that elected them. In the opinion of the framers of the Federal Constitution the Senators were to represent in the national government the interests of sovereign States. They stood for the States, and standing for the States, they were to guard against

encroachments by the Federal upon the States' governments. They were referred to as ambassadors by even such an ardent Federalist as Ames. Senator Tazewell, of Virginia, having been offered a seat in the Cabinet of President Jackson, said in reference to his refusal of the offer: "Having been elected a Senator, I would as soon think of taking a place under George IV., if I was sent as minister to his court, as I would to take a place in the Cabinet."

While this view of the senatorial office prevailed, it was not uncommon for a State legislature to express its wishes to its Senators in Congress by instructions or directions which the Senators were expected to comply with. If for any reason they were unwilling to comply, it was customary for them to resign. It was a difference of opinion between Senator Tyler and the Legislatures of Virginia that led to the Senator's resignation in 1836

North Carolina has furnished a most interesting example of the relation that formerly existed between the State government and its representatives in the United States Senate. As no connected narration of the incident has been published, so far as I am aware, I can not refrain from giving in detail the documentary history of the case as I have been able to gather it from an old file of the North Carolina *Standard*. In 1838 Robert Strange and Bedford Brown were the United States Senators from North Carolina. They had voted to expunge the resolutions of the Senate censuring President Jackson. On December 4, 1838, these resolutions were passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, we believe that a great crisis has arrived in the political history of our country, on the issue of which we conceive the safety of our free institutions to depend; and whereas, we consider it our bounden duty, as the representatives of the Freemen of North Carolina, to express in calm, and dispassionate language, our opinions on the great questions, which have been for some time, and some of which still are agitating the public mind:

Resolved, therefore, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner, the act of the Senate of the United States expunging the records of that body, as a palpable violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, and as an act of party servility, calculated to degrade the character of the Senate.

Resolved, That resolutions ought to be passed by the Senate of the United States, condemnatory of that act, and rescinding the resolutions authorizing it to be done.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn the subtreasury system, which the administration is endeavoring to establish, as another item in that series of fatal experiments, of this and the past administration, which are the main source of that derangement in the currency, and prostration of commercial credit, which have been so severely felt in every branch of industry—and which, if suffered to become a law, will, by its tendency to augment executive power, to unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the executive, and to destroy the credit system, by the exaction of specie in the Government dues, ultimately change the real character of our Government, and place in peril the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That we consider the public lands of the United States, as the common property of all the States, and that we therefore condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on the public lands the right of preemption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States, who originally ceded them, or who contributed to a common fund for their purchase.

Resolved, That we believe that the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is, to divide the proceeds arising from their sales, among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their Federal population.

Resolved, That we do most solemnly protest against the wasteful extravagance of the present administration, and their profligate expenditure of the public money, which not only creates a demand for heavy taxation, in order to meet the exorbitant appropriations of the General Government, but which tends to the corruption of public morals and the degradation of the national character.

Resolved, That the power and patronage of the executive department of the Federal Government, have increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State, by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators in Congress, with a request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States, and one to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union, with a request that they lay them before their respective legisiatures.

A few weeks after the passage of these resolutions this letter was laid before the General Assembly:

WASHINGTON CITY, December 31st, 1838.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina,

GENTLEMEN:—Having learned from unofficial sources, which, however, leave no doubt upon our minds of the correctness of their information,

that certain resolutions have passed your honorable bodies, expressive of the opinions of a majority of each of them upon political matters, some of which have been and others still are pending before the country, we have been induced to anticipate their coming to hand, and respectfully address you concerning them. In thus anticipating the reception of a copy of the resolutions through an official channel, we trust that an apology will be found in the information we have received of the intention of the Legislature to adjourn at an early day. The resolutions do not expressly instruct us to carry into effect the opinions expressed therein, nor are we able to perceive in them impliedly any authoritative command such as instructions convey. We are therefore left to infer that it was the intention of the General Assembly not to assert or exercise the right of instruction, from the absence of the mandatory terms heretofore used, when the General Assembly of North Carolina has thought proper to resort to it The ground heretofore occupied by us, is wholly unchanged and scarcely needs recapitulation; we have publicly declared that whenever instructions are given us by the legislature, we will either obey them or resign.

We therefore respectfully ask of your honorable bodies, if we are wrong in our construction of the resolutions, that we may be set right in time to act as becomes the position in which we stand. With a view to prevent any misinterpretation of our motives, we disclaim any intention of disrespect to the Legislature, considering it not only a duty to ourselves, thus respectfully to make this request, but that we owe it to the people of the State of North Carolina, whose interests have been confided to us in the Senate of the United States.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your ob't servants, ROBERT STRANGE,
BEDFORD BROWN.

This letter from the Senators brought forth the following resolution which was passed by the Legislature on January 5, 1839:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the General Assembly, and transmitted to our Senators in Congress, are sufficiently plain and intelligible to be comprehended by any one desirous of understanding them, that we believe this communication anticipating the reception of said resolutions, and making inquiry as to their meaning, is not in good faith, and that it would be inconsistent with the self-respect of this General Assembly, to make any reply to it.

The Senators, after full consideration, were doubtless satisfied that the legislature was in earnest and that the resolutions were intended to be mandatory instructions, for the following year they resigned.

There has been no recent instance of a State Legislature issuing mandatory instructions to its United States Senators and offering them the choice

of compliance or resignation. On the contrary, there is in some States a growing tendency on the part of the Legislature to follow the instructions of the Senators. This reversal of the relations that formerly existed between the State Governments and the United States Senators has come about without any amendment to the Constitution or other legislation. The States have gradually but voluntarily relinquished their ancient prerogatives. And now, as a logical outcome of this renunciation by the States, comes the demand from many quarters for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. In the Massachusetts Convention of 1788, Fisher Ames, ardent Federalist though he was, characterized the election of United States Senators by the people as an absurdity, repugnant to the Federal principle of the Constitution. If Senators ceased to represent their State Legislatures "what" he asked, "would become of the State Governments, or on whom would devolve the duty of defending them from the encroachments of the Federal Government?" He gave his own answer. "A consolidation of the States would ensue, which, it is conceded, would subvert the Constitution." Today the truth of the contention of Ames is apparent, but the people in many States do not seem to fear the result of the destruction of the federal principle. The Legislatures of fifteen States, including North Carolina, have passed resolutions favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution to provide for the choice of United States Senators by popular vote. This proposition passed the House of Representatives in the fifty-sixth Congress by a large majority, the delegation from North Carolina voting unanimously in its favor.

Public sentiment is drifting rapidly away from the old principle of a federal union of locally independent democracies, and towards the establishment of one absolute national democracy. It is significant of the strength of this current of popular opinion that the movement in favor of the destruction of the most characteristic feature of the federal system, should receive its greatest impetus in those States that formerly were the most zealous in upholding the dignity of the State Governments.

Let us now pass to the consideration of the exercise by the Federal Government of powers not expressly granted to it by the Federal Constitution nor contemplated by the framers of that instrument. The most striking illustration of the exercise by Congress of unexpressed power is the imposition of excises or internal taxes for other than revenue purposes. The

excise was the most unpopular form of taxation with our ancestors. Many statesmen among them thought that this source of revenue should not be given to Congress. The first armed insurrection against the Federal Government grew out of opposition to the first internal revenue tax. As late as 1811 Jefferson in discussing the excise said, "I hope the death blow to that most vexatious and unproductive of all taxes was given at the commencement of my administration, and believe its revival would give the death blow to any administration whatever." In the North Carolina Convention Spencer said: "I would give to Congress the power to lay and collect excises, but I confess that this is a kind of tax so odious to a free people that I would with great reluctance agree to its exercise." What would these gentlemen think had come over the spirit of their countrymen if they could see them accepting calmly, indifferently even, internal taxes imposed, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the purpose of vesting in the National Government the regulation and control of the manufactures, trade and commerce of the country with the intention of upbuilding some industries and destroying others? And yet such is the character of many laws recently enacted by Congress. On their face they are revenue measures, in reality they are trade regulations. The oleomargarine tax was avowedly designed to destroy one domestic industry for the benefit of a competitor.

The Supreme Court having sanctioned and the people having approved this use of the taxing power by the Federal Government, we may expect to see it rapidly extended. By the use of this power Congress may, under the guise of raising revenue, destroy an industry expressly authorized by one of the States. If this power had been granted in express terms by the Federal Constitution, that instrument would have been promptly rejected by the conventions of all the States. If Davie had suggested to the North Carolina ratifying convention that such a power could be inferred from the language of the Constitution, Spencer could have led a unanimous vote against its adoption. Now, however, a majority of the people of the United States has approved, through its representatives in Congress, the use by the Federal Government of the power of internal taxation for other than revenue purposes. To what extent will this power be used in the future? It may be invoked to aid or to ruin an industry, for regulating corporations and for the supervision of manufactures. It can, by nice dis-

criminations in taxes, build up an industry in one State and annihilate it in another. In the last Congress a bill was introduced imposing a nominal tax on domestic wines of a certain grade, and a heavy tax on domestic wines of other grades. The passage and enforcement of this measure would give to one State a monopoly of the wine culture of the country and destroy the value of the vineyards in the other States. It has been suggested that a tax of ten cents a gallon on petroleum combined with a repeal of the present tax on alcohol would meet with popular favor; that it would give the people a cleaner, safer fuel and would destroy the oil monopoly; that if it did not, the tax could be increased until it did; that such a measure would also add enormously to the riches of the grain-growing States. Putting aside all question as to the worthiness of the objects now attained or that may be accomplished in the future by this sort of Federal legislation, we may well ask whether this extension of the powers of the National Government is not a wide departure from the design of the framers of the Constitution. Has not Congress assumed the exercise of powers that our fathers thought could by exercised more wisely and more safely by the State Governments? They thought that a majority of the people of all the States should interfere as seldom as possible with the wishes of a majority of the people in any single State. Now, the wishes of a majority or even of all of the people in one State give little concern to the majority of the people of all the States acting through Congress. Before this principle shall have received further extension let us take counsel together and ask ourselves whether in this matter we are wiser than the fathers.

Looking, for a moment, into the future, we can see that, if the present agitation in favor of government ownership and operation of railways and other public utilities shall result in the approval of such a policy by the people, the walls of independent statehood will rapidly be lowered. Can the Nation profit by a further circumscribing of the powers of the State governments? The doctrine of State sovereignty as it was understood fifty years ago, never had a secure place in the creed of the founders of our National Union, and fortunately it has now passed forever out of our calculations. But it is as unfortunate as it was unnecessary that, in the passing of the doctrine, the States should have renounced any of their ancient prerogatives, or lost one whit of the influence and dignity which they for-

merly possessed as equal, independent democracies in a Federal Union whose health, vigor and permanency must depend upon the conservation of the health and vigor of these separate democracies. It was Fisher Ames, the New England Federalist, who said, "The State governments represent the wishes, the feelings and local interests of the people. They are the safeguards and ornament of the Constitution, they will protract the period of our liberties, they will afford a shelter against the abuse of power, and will be the natural avenger of our violated rights." And it was Davie, the North Carolina Nationalist, who said, "If there were any seeds in this Constitution which might one day produce a consolidation of the States, it would, sir, with me, be an insuperable objection; I am so perfectly convinced that so extensive a country as this, can never be managed by one consolidated government. The Federal Convention were as well convinced as the members of this House, that the State governments were absolutely necessary to the existence of the Federal Government. They considered them as the great massy pillars on which this political fabric was to be extended and supported, and were fully persuaded, that when they were removed or should moulder down by time, the general government must tumble into ruins."

Since those impressive words were spoken our Nation has extended her domain beyond the hopes and dreams of her founders. She has advanced the outposts of civilization and liberty far beyond the reach of their prophetic vision, planting her standards in the wilderness and in the islands of the sea. Through trials which they would not have dared to contemplate she has only added to her strength. She has assumed burdens that have tested the soundness of every fiber in her being; and she has stood the test without a quiver. The United States is today the most potent influence in the world making for peace among the nations. To all external attacks our Republic is now impregnable. The only present dangers to the Nation are from within. The more obvious of these dangers are, the difficulty of securing honest, efficient government in our large cities; a certain almost fanatical worship of material wealth and the outward manifestations of its power giving to money an unwholesome influence upon public sentiment, national ideals and the operations of government; and by far the most threatening of them all, the growing centralization of governmental functions in the National Government accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the powers of State governments.

We may confidently hope that the healing influences of time will soon remedy two of these evils.

As the population of our great cities becomes more homogeneous and enlightened, we shall solve the problem of municipal government without any deviation from the true principles of democracy.

The adoration of Mammon is as old as the race and is quite characteristic of a new civilization in a country of boundless resources. But with the spread of culture, wealth will assume its proper proportions in the eyes of the people and lose its abnormal influence Time, however, seems only to strengthen the tendency toward the concentration of governmental functions.

In the brief glance that we have taken at some of the more prominent features in our national evolution we have noticed a strong determination on the part of the people to establish in the States absolute democracies based upon universal suffrage; to control, by the popular vote, the choice of all officers, and to limit the tenure of offices to a term of years While these movements have been going on, the people have allowed the States to lose many of their original privileges. Rights which the States once exercised have been lost or assumed by the National Government. There is a strong drift toward the merging of the independent State democracies into one national democracy. To check this tendency should be the aim of every patriotic citizen. We must preserve in all its original purity our Federal representative system, based upon healthy, robust local governments. Upon the vital energy of the principle of local self-government depends the permanency of the Republic. I wish that we could reach today with the words of Ames and Davie all the young men of the Nation, upon whom rest the hopes of the country for the next generation. Let us hope some of them will hear us and use their best energies in an attempt to restore to the people their old pride and confidence in their local institutions. To accomplish this result should be looked upon as the first obligation of culture to democracy.

And now, in closing, Mr. President, let me assure you of the great pleasure it has given me to meet with you and your co-laborers and take part with you in these anniversary exercises Your University is known throughout the world through her alumni. From the lives of those whom I have had the honor to meet I know your high standard of character and

scholarship. I congratulate you therefore on the results of your work in the past and bespeak for you an auspicious future of increasing usefulness. You and your associates have been called to a sacred office, for to the teachers of our youth it is given to mould the character of those who may become the leaders of thought in our Nation. Of those in your exalted calling it is written: "And the teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

Your Excellency, may I express to you as the representative of the people of this Commonwealth, the enjoyment that I have had in this visit to your State and the great delight with which I have witnessed on all sides the evidences of prosperity, happiness and progress. Your State is advancing rapidly in wealth. Your annual revenues will steadily increase. You are spending liberally for education, but you cannot spend too much. Ignorance never helped an individual or a community. A system of free schools, culminating in a State University, is the best guaranty the State can have of peace, order and stability. The list of the original incorporators of your ancient University is a most distinguished roll of honor. You cannot more surely perpetuate the memory of these great men than by extending the influence of the institution which their wisdom founded. The annual appropriations for your University should be limited only by the capacity of the President to utilize them. May I express the hope that his zeal will be equaled by the generosity of the peoples' representatives, and that the University of North Carolina will continue to be in the future what it has been in the past, a tower of strength to the State and to the Nation.

My last words shall be to the young men of the University. Be true to the noble traditions of your Alma Mater. Cherish always the friends and companions of your youth. Hold fast through life to the love of home, of kindred and of neighbors. Ennoble your simplest tasks by faithful service. Be loyal to your town, to your State, to your country. Emulate the lives of your fathers, and let the words of Hewes, of North Carolina, be your guide: "My country is entitled to my services, and I shall not shrink from her cause, even though it should cost me my life."

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Announcements

THE Fall Term of the University of North Carolina will begin September 11, 1905; the Spring Term, January 2, 1906.

Registration, September 11, 12, 13, 1905. Applicants for admission will be examined on the days appointed for registration.

Lectures in the Academic Department and in the Professional Schools will begin September 14, 1905.

The Summer Law School, June 7–August 25, 1905.

For the Catalogue or for detailed information, address

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